

The Sun.

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Next November.

It must be plain to the majority of observing voters that if an election were to occur in New York city next fall any candidate put up by Tammany Hall would be hopelessly beaten, as he would deserve to be beaten.

The quality of the organization as it is subject to Mr. RICHARD CROKER and as he has directed the application of its public powers is too imperatively suitable for condemnation for it to obtain approval at a municipal election.

There would be no conflict with any advanced platform of home rule if the Albany Legislature should pass a law providing for the election of another Mayor in New York city next fall.

Capt. Mahan Points Out an Error.

In the latest of the contributions of Capt. ALFRED T. MAHAN to *McClure's Magazine* there is an interesting comment upon what he regards as an error in strategy in our war with Spain. It may be remembered that on the 11th of May, while Admiral Sampson's armoured fleet was approaching San Juan, Cervera's squadron arrived off the south end of Martinique; and that the next morning Sampson's fleet, while a few hours later Cervera's fleet was in the harbor.

Capt. MAHAN says that we must not acknowledge not only that the movement to San Juan was unfortunate, but "should have been seen beforehand to be a mistake." The Spanish division, after crossing the Atlantic, would have to coal, and the four principal ports for coaling were Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago and San Juan de Porto Rico. The first two had properly been made our centre of operations, and it was most important to keep them closed against the enemy. Nevertheless, influenced by a calculation of the chances that he would go to San Juan, where he would have more time than at Santiago for coaling and getting away in safety, we uncovered both those main points, and had been more efficient than he was, "he could have reached one or the other before we regained the centre."

This, says Capt. MAHAN, was an instance of a departure from the rule that condemns eccentric movements, or movements away from the centre of operations, unless the enemy compels them. We ought to have been content with watching San Juan by scouts, and their news of Cervera's approach, without having been previously seen elsewhere, could have reached our Havana division in season for it to hurry forward and hold him in check there. Even had he got away to Santiago, that would have been "San Juan over again," and still nearer our centre. Fortunately, the sluggishness of the Spanish squadron did not allow it to profit by our mistakes to outwit us, while it never had any chance of beating us.

There is a charm of frankness in the remark of the essayist, who was a member of the Strategy Board which planned the movement to San Juan, in that he himself shared in this mistake. The distinguished expert plainly takes Capt. MAHAN to task, when he detects that officer in breaking a law of strategy, with the same impartial judgment that he applies to others.

The Case of Col. Picquet.

It may be remembered that, during the investigation of the Dreyfus affair by the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, that tribunal ordered a suspension of all proceedings, both civil and military, against Col. PIQUET, in order that it might examine the *dossiers*, or papers, and decide which of the conflicting jurisdictions was legally seized of the Piquet case. On the 3d of this month it arrived at the decision that, on the charge of forging a *petit bleu*, or postal card, PIQUET must be tried before a civil court. In reluctant and tardy obedience to this order, the accused was, on Monday of this week, transferred from a military to a civil prison. This is a victory for justice and a grievous blow to the anti-revolutionists, by whom PIQUET is hated even more bitterly than DREYFUS himself.

It was when he was the head of the intelligence bureau of the War Department, in the spring of 1896, that Col. PIQUET became convinced that Major ESTERHAZY was the author of the so-called *bordereau* which had been imputed to DREYFUS. His discovery did not please his superiors in the War Office, who endeavored to get rid of him by sending him on a dangerous mission in Tunis. Subsequently, he was brought before a court-martial, on the charge of having communicated to his counsel, M. LEMER, the contents of a *petit bleu* addressed to ESTERHAZY by the German military attaché, and the outcome of the trial was that he was turned out of the army. His enemies then sought to have him punished as a common malefactor for the same offence, and, with this view, commenced criminal proceedings against him in the Correctional Court.

While he was in a civil prison, awaiting trial on this charge, Col. PIQUET applied to the Minister of Justice in the Brisson Cabinet, requesting permission to give certain information at his disposal. Being relieved from the obligation of official secrecy, he declared in a letter, which has since been laid publicly before the Court of Cassation, that four documents had been secretly communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial; that he had, subsequently, inspected these, and found that not one of them incriminated DREYFUS. He added that no one could have supposed they did, but for the misleading comments of Col. DU PATY DE CLAM. Among these documents was the paper of which Col. HENRI confessed himself the forger. In concluding his letter, PIQUET requested the Minister of Justice to obtain confirmation of his declaration by reference to Gen. MERCIER, Gen. DE BOIS-DEFFRE, Gen. GOSSE, Col. DU PATY DE CLAM and others. We may here mention that every one of these officers was required to give testimony before the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, but the outcome of the examination as yet is unknown.

By this letter Col. PIQUET gave fresh offence to the General Staff, and when he was about to be tried in a civil court on

the charge of communicating to his counsel official documents, he was snatched away to a military prison, there to be tried for the alleged forgery of the *petit bleu* before a court-martial, which might sit with closed doors and inflict a long term of imprisonment. The date of the new court-martial was fixed for Dec. 12, and for some time the War Office insisted upon holding it, although the Court of Cassation had not finished its investigation of the Dreyfus affair, which necessarily comprised the case of PIQUET. Ultimately the General Staff submitted to the order of the Court of Cassation postponing the court-martial, and thereupon PIQUET petitioned the supreme civil tribunal to decide whether he should be tried on the forgery charge in the Correctional Court or before a court-martial. This is the petition which was decided in his favor on March 3.

The charge of having forged the *petit bleu* was not brought forward at PIQUET's first court-martial. It was first mooted in the Esterhazy court-martial, the friends of ESTERHAZY being unable to protect him in any other way. It is now alleged that the *petit bleu* has been tampered with in the War Office since PIQUET left it; that the name of ESTERHAZY, to whom it was addressed, has been scraped out and again written in, but in a different hand. That sort of fraud might have availed before a court-martial organized to convict, but it will be exposed, no doubt, in a trial before a civil tribunal. There is reason, indeed, to believe that the General Staff would never have started the theory that the *petit bleu* was forged, unless they had taken for granted that they could prevent an examination of the charge in a civil court.

If Col. PIQUET is tried promptly and is acquitted of forging the *petit bleu*, before the whole Court of Cassation shall arrive at a decision in the Dreyfus case, that decision can hardly fail to be in favor of DREYFUS. For, if that postal card, addressed to ESTERHAZY by the German military attaché, and acknowledging the receipt of papers divulging the secrets of the French Army, is pronounced genuine, disinterested people will believe that the Dreyfus court-martial convicted the wrong man.

The Chicago Platform in Michigan.

It appears that the copy of the Michigan Democratic platform we quoted the other day was inaccurate upon the subject of expansion. It said that "To advance the cause of civil and religious freedom our government should be established in the islands" (the Philippines). The platform, as vouched for by our esteemed contemporary, the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, said, on the contrary, "Government should be established in these islands having for the fundamental principle the self-government of the people."

But whether or not the Michigan Democrats cling to BRYAN against expansion, they are with him against honest money.

In 1896 the Michigan Democrats, under the lead of the Hon. DOX M. DICKINSON, inclined to honest money. Gold Democrats who have preferred to think that their detachment from the Democracy would be only temporary, have maintained vigorously and valiantly that the Chicago platform was a passing craze, and that the Democracy would return to its original principles before the election of 1900, if not at the first opportunity. But here in 1899 the Michigan Democratic State Convention has declared, to quote again from the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, its "unalterable devotion to the declaration of principles adopted by the Chicago Convention of 1896," and its "desire and purpose to secure at the earliest possible moment the adoption and enforcement of these principles in the administration of the Federal Government."

Compared to what it was in 1896 the opposition to the Chicago platform in the Democratic party is as nothing.

The National Library.

Next to the superb Capitol itself, architecturally the most impressive public structure in the world, the new building of the Library of Congress principally attracts the attention and engages the interest of visitors to Washington.

Its exterior is worthy of the institution which it houses. The difficult problems presented by the proximity of the site to the Capitol were mastered with skill and uncommonly good taste by the architects. The Library building is a model of individual beauty, neither self-consciously nor in comparison in the presence of its majestic neighbor, nor detracts in the slightest degree from the dominating importance of the larger establishment. Perhaps the highest praise that can be awarded to the external scheme of the Library is to say that even its dome harmonizes and is an agreeable object, from near or from afar, in the same vista with the unrivaled dome of the Capitol.

What a pity that the same moderation, æsthetic sobriety, and refined professional judgment which have produced under very exacting conditions this remarkable result, did not likewise control and restrain the interior decoration of the Library! Money has been spent generously upon the ornamentation of the interior, and artistic ability of the first order has lent its aid to the adornment of the halls, galleries, and rooms. The details of decoration, considered separately, are for the most part beyond criticism, and are creditable to the genius of the distinguished American sculptor and limner who contributed to them; but the general effect, in some of the most important quarters of the building, is that of crying, screaming, shrieking overelaboration and confusion.

We wonder why so few competent critics have had the courage to tell the exact truth about the great hallway of the Library of Congress, check full of things of beauty, and yet presenting an ensemble altogether vulgar. It is as if the mind responsible for the interior design of the Library had endeavored to make this one apartment, noble in its dimensions and possibilities, a museum of every style that has prevailed on earth since the days of the Egyptians, and a repository of every material employed for decorative purposes and of every color in the chromatic scale. Under such a load as has been piled on, the Library staggers; and instead of representing, as it should represent, the simplicity and unity of the best art of our period, it hands down to posterity, as the Nineteenth Century's exhibit to its successors, a frantic jumble of form and color fit to make future generations of Americans weep for their ancestors.

You would have to go with a notebook and a camera in order to bring away accurate specifications of the mischief wrought here by a too discursive ambition and a too lavish fancy. It is sufficient to say that the effect produced upon the beholder is akin to that which one might experience in entering a great hall in which forty fine orchestras were playing

forty different tunes; and that, after inspecting with admiration the beauty of the details, you depart carrying a confused recollection of classic Greek columns supporting Byzantine arches, gold mosaics and white marble, Florentine balustrades springing from Pompeian floors, rococo scrolls inclosing wheat-sheaf pilasters, Moorish reticulation over frescoed cherubs and angels, contrasts in color that make the nerves flutter—the Parthenon, St. Mark's at Venice, the Alhambra, the Gallery of Apollo, and the Corn Palace at Omaha, all condensed and combined into one sumptuous, gorgeous, stupefying, distracting whole.

This, of course, considering the character and permanence of the building, amounts to a national misfortune; but it is now probably irremediable.

Fortunately, there is nothing variegated or inconsistent in the character of the man whom President McKinley has put in charge of this important national institution, already the greatest library in the country and bound to become in time the foremost in the world. Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM's appointment has been recognized, everywhere that he is known, as one of the best that could be made. He is at the head, or very near the head, of his profession; a professor of recent development but of rapidly increasing importance. He is an unpretentious, straightforward, energetic, devoted practitioner of the art of creating and carrying on great libraries for the benefit of the public. He is a scholar and an administrator, up to the best modern ideas concerning library management, and with nothing rosy or Byzantine in his personal methods of going about his business.

Christianity and Jewish Rationalism. It is notable that at the celebration of the eightieth birthday of the Jewish Rabbi WISE, at Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, a Methodist minister made a eulogistic speech and presented resolutions adopted unanimously by the Methodist ministers of that town, extolling the career of Dr. WISE and celebrating his services to religion as "a promoter of a reformed Judaism, as a preacher and as a teacher."

A new synagogue, or "temple," is to be dedicated at Chicago to-morrow and Dr. WISE is expected to officiate on the occasion. On Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, the regular services will be held in the temple, with a sermon by a distinguished rabbi, but they are to be supplemented by an address of congratulation to the congregation from a Christian minister. On Sunday evening, also, the synagogue is to be opened for a "fellowship" meeting, in which, besides Jewish rabbis, Presbyterian, Methodist, Unitarian and Universalist ministers of Chicago will take part.

Now, Dr. WISE represents a school of Judaism which is further from Christianity than is the most extreme orthodox branch. Both, of course, deny the divinity of CHRIST, and both look on the origin of Christianity as having been in delusion and its doctrine as unphilosophic and irrational. The "reformed Judaism" of which Dr. WISE is an exponent goes much further. It is distinctly rationalistic. It rejects the belief of the orthodox Jews in the coming of a Messiah, and also the resurrection of the body, the last day of judgment, the evidence of miracles, and, of course, the authority of the New Testament; in all essential respects it is even further removed from the supernaturalism of Christianity and more distinctly in opposition to it than is the orthodox school of Judaism. Its growth has been stimulated by an intellectual spirit rather than by a sentiment of religious belief, and its tendency is toward the agnosticism now so strong in its hold on many of the most scholarly of the Jewish mind.

Accordingly, we can understand why Unitarian ministers of Chicago should join in celebrating its prosperity as manifested in the erection of a new and splendid temple in that city. The phase of Judaism represented by that edifice is closely akin to their own religious attitude. They both rest on pure rationalism. Both reject the divinity of CHRIST and the supernaturalism of Christianity generally, and really there is nothing in Unitarian doctrine to prevent even fusion with "reformed Judaism." "Unitarianism," according to the definition of the Rev. DR. CHADWICK, one of its foremost exponents, "is characterized by the fact that it is a system of thought as a way of thinking, and that may be called, whether for praise or blame, the rational way." At bottom is not "reformed Judaism" very much the same thing? "The reformed Jews," says Dr. WISE himself, "are unitarians in theology" and "their heremism is rational."

The distinction between orthodox Christianity and this rationalistic Judaism, therefore, is even more radical than that between it and the orthodox Jew who believes in a coming Messiah, in the supernaturalism of the prophecies, that, as says the confession of FAIMONIDES, "all the law which at this day is found in our hands was delivered by God Himself to our master, Moses," and "that the dead shall be restored to life." It is true that the orthodox Jew rejects CHRIST as the Messiah, though not more decidedly than do Dr. WISE and his school, but the orthodox Jew has a supernatural faith, while the "reformed" Jew has not.

The appearance of Methodist and Presbyterian ministers at a celebration of the birthday of Dr. WISE and at the opening of a reformed Jewish temple at Chicago is less consistent, therefore, than if they should have joined in rejoicing over the erection of a new orthodox synagogue.

The Cuban Assembly.

If Gen. BROOKS has received from the President discretionary authority to dissolve the Cuban Assembly, that body has itself to blame for finding this rod held over it. The problem of bringing order out of chaos in Cuba is most difficult and requires the utmost patience, forbearance, and willingness to sacrifice individual interests to the general good on the part of all who assume to take part in solving it. But the Cuban Assembly from the outset has shown a disposition on the part of some of its members to antagonize the representatives of the President, and a wholly unwarranted suspicion of his motives and of the purposes of our country.

Only with the greatest reluctance will our Government interfere with the Cuban Assembly, yet such a course might be justified by a continuance of acts that tend to baffle our efforts to redeem the island from its disorder and distress. Those acts, to judge from popular demonstrations in Havana, make the Assembly no longer an accurate representative of the people of Cuba, if it ever was such.

Some, at least, of its members seem to be guided by considerations of personal interest for themselves and their followers. We offered to supply \$3,000,000, as a primary payment to the Cuban troops, although we were under no obligation to advance any money at all; but the Cuban Assembly wants \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 guaranteed, while we believe it originally demanded a great deal more. Gen. GOMEZ makes 25,000 the maximum of those troops, and the Cuban Assembly reckoned them at 35,000, while one estimate, we think, put the payroll at 50,000, with an astonishing proportion of officers. The Cuban Assembly has also placed great obstacles in our path by stripping of authority both Gen. GOMEZ and Mr. GONZALEZ DE QUEZADA, one the Commander-in-Chief of the patriot army and the other Cuba's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. What was the reason for deposing and disgracing these leaders in the struggle against Spain? That they had "conspired" with Commissioned PORTER for the acceptance of the \$3,000,000 we furnish, and so are "traitors" to Cuba. An Assembly so ungrateful for what we have done, are doing, and will, in spite of its folly, continue to do, to give Cuba peace, order and independence, surely could claim little consideration at our hands.

Gen. BROOKS, who looks at the matter as a soldier, and hence understands well that it is impossible to govern Cuba under a divided authority, or to admit that a divided authority exists, regards the Cuban Assembly as only a source of mischief. Mr. DE QUEZADA, however, assures the Government that this body "does not represent the judicious sentiment of the Cuban people or army," and the spontaneous demonstrations in behalf of GOMEZ, headed by Col. AGUIRRE and others, confirm this judgment.

Until Cuba can have no statutory governing body. We must be supreme in the island while it is under our military control. The Assembly's wisest course would be to dissolve; at the very least, it should do nothing further to bring on the fate that now menaces it, for we shall go on with our plans to insure peace, prosperity and freedom to Cuba.

The District Attorney.

MR. ASA BIRD GARDNER's singular incapacity for the post of District Attorney is evident to the majority of his fellow citizens, and it is unnecessary for him to furnish, as he insists on doing, new proofs of it daily. His arrest of a doorkeeper who obeyed orders in refusing to permit him to enter the courtroom while Recorder GORE was charging the jury may be ascribed to that distasteful sense of the fitness of things which made him leave a meeting of the Local Legion last fall because Mr. ROOSEVELT, then like himself a candidate for office, had come thither as a guest.

The arrest was only an incident of the curious timidity to which Mr. GARDNER is subject. The purpose to which all the powers of his majestic mind are devoted is to delay justice in the Courts of General Sessions as much as possible. Whether from laziness or incompetence or other reasons, it is the habit of the District Attorney and his assistants to refuse to move cases for trial in the order in which they stand on the calendar. The time of witnesses is thus wasted wantonly, and vexatious waiting and continuous uncertainty take the place of the prompt and orderly arrangement that should be observed in a court of justice.

Mr. ASA BIRD GARDNER seems to suppose that his convenience and good pleasure are the only matters to be considered in the trial of cases in the criminal courts. It is his duty to come down from his high horse and attend to his business. He may be irresponsible, but he is not irremovable.

The Department Stores Win Again.

In 1897 the Chicago City Council took trouble to pass, for the benefit of the butchers and the discomfiture of the department stores, an ordinance imposing a fine upon any person or corporation carrying on a provision business and a general merchandise business in the same building.

A test case was made under this ordinance. The proprietor of the Boston Store was fined in a justice court for selling provisions on the sixth floor of the building in which he dealt in general merchandise. On appeal to the Superior Court the defendant was held not guilty of any violation of law. Notoriously the object of the ordinance was to help the butchers and injure the department stores, but of this the Court naturally refused to take notice. "This is not a question of municipal policy," says the opinion, "but a question of municipal power." The City Council had made a certain use of the public power. Was that use justified? The Court held that it was not, for "the Court knows no reason why the public safety, health, or morals, or even the welfare of the people is directly involved in the sale of meats in a store where other goods, jewelry or other articles mentioned in the ordinance are sold." The Council had used its power to regulate markets for the purpose of prohibiting certain markets from competing with certain other markets.

The use of the taxing power for the crushing of business rivals is become a familiar device. The Illinois Legislature has tried, and is trying, to gratify the enemies of department stores by finding some measure of this kind that will hold water, and the City Council would have great pleasure in establishing large license fees for the different classes of goods in the department stores. Both the Republican and Democratic parties of Chicago have in their municipal campaigns no mercy on these stores. But platforms and Legislatures and Councils seem to have a great deal of trouble in discovering a sound legal means of pushing the big fellows down.

Individual opinions, however, may be considered in issuing invitations to the next National Convention of the Democratic party. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As a member of the Knickerbocker A. C. and an old reader of your paper I wish to ask your opinion regarding the attitude of some of our mischievous people toward our club as a result of the vote instructions of the yellow journals, not one of which has been proven or can be ever, in my opinion, but to carry out their policy of sensationalism, have had no consideration for decency or justice in their foul attacks.

They have not mentioned any names, simply speaking of a "coterie" of members, although one member who, in educating and taking care of a boy, deserves only the highest praise, as that boy was without resources, still is subjected to the most malicious attacks, and the name of the club in some quarters has suffered.

There is careful and strict in the qualifications necessary for election and the continuance of membership as any club in the city is entitled to ask for.

If you consider that we, as a club, are open to criticism in this matter, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, INDIGNANT.

New York, March 15.

THE CONDITION OF GLASS BLOWERS.

President Hayes Says Wages Are Lower, While the Work Is Harder.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—For twenty years the wages of glass blowers in this country have decreased and the conditions of their life and labor have grown worse. These two important statements were made to-day by Dennis A. Hayes, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, before the Industrial Commission. Non now earn \$25 a week for a period of ten months, sometimes only seven or eight months, in a year, he said. Previous to twenty years ago they had better wages and worked a longer period. The life of a bottle blower twenty years ago was easier and he could work until 60 years of age. The work has become more irksome and to-day the blowers did twice the work they did at the previous period, and now a blower could not hope to work after he was 45 years old, at which age his usefulness as a glass blower ceased.

There were to-day, he said, more advantages of society to be enjoyed by the blowers, but they were not taken advantage of, because of the introduction of machinery worked to the disadvantage of the men. The introduction of machinery resulted in the discharge of a large proportion of the men. Another, and up to the present time, the most formidable cause of injury to workers at the trade, was the existence of non-union men, especially in New Jersey, where they labor for from six to ten cents an hour, and the members of the union receive, and in addition, are compelled to live in company with them. The blowers said, were not fit for self-respecting men to live in. Of the 4,500 glass blowers in the United States, only 1,000 are members of the union.

An encouraging and satisfactory feature of the situation is the fact that the relations between members of the association and their employers were amiable, and that the men were not being pushed away, but under some conditions a strike would be justifiable. His association thought it was in a position to make a strike for five years. The number of idle men in the industry was small, and the reduction in the hours of labor, Mr. Hayes said, was the only thing that was a hindrance to laboring men as a whole in America.

BROOKLYN'S HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Question of Separating the Boys and Girls Under Consideration.

A special committee of the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn has been appointed to consider and report on the proposition to transfer pupils in existing high schools in a manner that will provide separate schools for boys in buildings distinct and separate from those in which instruction is given to girls, and to make provision that high schools be organized hereafter shall be for boys exclusively or girls exclusively. At present there are mixed classes in the Erasmus High School, the Brooklyn High School, the Flatbush High School, and the Manhattan High School. There is likely to be a lively controversy when the report of the committee comes out, and it is probable that there will be a division of opinion among the members of the board.

There is no doubt that, if schools enough are provided, it is much more desirable to have the boys and girls educated in separate schools.

The Vocation of the Christian Ministry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I wish to make two observations upon your editorial of Saturday concerning the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. While the reasoning of it read plausibly and at first seemed convincing, yet in the end it left one thoughtful and discerning reader, and the argument if followed to the end would inevitably lead to the *reductio ad absurdum*.

In the first place, then, your fallacy lay in this, that you took for granted the idea that no man can continue to be a Christian minister, if he is not a pastor of a church, and engaged in active parish work. This is a mistake. It is too obvious to need further demonstration than the simple statement of the fact that the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, in his position as a minister, is not a pastor, and is not engaged in active parish work. He is a minister, and his vocation is not less real because he is not a pastor. He is a minister, and his vocation is not less real because he is not a pastor. He is a minister, and his vocation is not less real because he is not a pastor.

We made no charge against Dr. Van Dyke, for to say that a man has no vocation for the Christian ministry is a serious charge, and a charge that he is not a minister is a charge that he is not a minister. We made no charge against Dr. Van Dyke, for to say that a man has no vocation for the Christian ministry is a serious charge, and a charge that he is not a minister is a charge that he is not a minister. We made no charge against Dr. Van Dyke, for to say that a man has no vocation for the Christian ministry is a serious charge, and a charge that he is not a minister is a charge that he is not a minister.

Commerce and Calamity. The usual effect of war, of course, is to reduce the commerce of the nations engaged in it. This is, however, not always the case. China's external commerce suffered very little during the year of her war with Japan, and 1898 was our greatest trade year, though we were at war with Spain.

Great war with Turkey in 1897 did not diminish her commerce, and the year of her war with Russia in 1898 was her greatest trade year. The reason for this was that Great Britain little bit current, and in the year of the war her current account was unusually large, and so was the demand for it.

The total trade of Cuba with the United States, which was nearly \$60,000,000 in 1894, the year before the last insurrection began, dropped to \$47,000,000 in 1898, and to \$29,000,000 in 1897. The crushing effect of the war between Spain and Cuba upon industries is illustrated by the iron mines near Santiago. Just before the insurrection the Carnegie Steel Company ordered 2,000 tons of manganese ore from these mines. It received no more, and the ore was not shipped, and the first shipment, consisting of 500 tons, arrived at Philadelphia last month. When the order was given the plant was equipped with machinery for producing 200 tons of ore a day, but nearly all the equipment was destroyed and was replaced only after the war was over.

Our war with Spain seems to have had the effect to keep many transatlantic tourists at home. The total number of cabin passengers landing at the port of New York last year was 50,584, the lowest for many years, and only about half the number for 1891, the largest year yet in the tourist business.

In 1898 there was a partial crop failure in British India and an outbreak of the plague in West India. These two calamities are clearly traceable as a part of the reason why the export trade of the United States was so small in 1898. The total value of the United States foreign business was in value last year 14.5 per cent, less than in 1895.

The drought of 1895 in New South Wales reduced the stock of sheep, which is the chief source of profit in the wool trade, from 60,000,000 to 47,000,000. The result was a severe drought in 1896 augmented the evil and impaired the purchasing power of the people. The export of wool was \$53,985,000 in 1891, but fell off \$10,000,000 in 1895.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Thinks It May Be Gorman.

From St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—The issues of 1900 are not yet formulated, nor are the candidates designated. The Chicago platform is archaic. Its hoary top is bald with age. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is a Joe Miller. Free trade and home rule are about the only things that are new, and, sectionalism, the negro, have been changed.

McKinley, the most adroit politician of the century, appears to be sure of re-election, but he is on the verge of a crater and an eruption may take place. The country is in a state of confusion. There are thirteen majorities in the next House, and among these some are insurgents. Party names will remain, but they have lost their power. A million Democrats voted for McKinley. A million Republicans voted for Bryan. To this detached, independent element Gorman would appeal powerfully. He is a logical and formidable possibility for the Presidential nomination by the Democracy next year.—JOHN J. INGALLS.

Farmers' Alliance No More.

From St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—The death of J. P. Tamm, who was Register of the Treasury under Cleveland's second Administration, recalls an interesting epoch in the recent politics of the country. Tamm had never been especially prominent as a politician, but he had been a member of the Farmers' Alliance National Society. His previous affiliations had been with the Tennessee Democracy, and in the campaign of 1892 he had a conference with Mr. HARRY OF PENNSYLVANIA, which resulted in a mutual understanding, whereby Tamm was to perform certain services for the Democratic party in Cleveland and Mr. HARRY got him the place of Register.

The incident is not especially interesting except as a reminder of the fact that the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Alliance, has ceased to be a factor in national politics. After flourishing like a green bay tree for a brief while the Alliance got on the downward slope, and its decay was like a toad upon a mountain slope.

A Chance to Marry Young.

From the Kansas City Tribune.

Houshield seeks a husband. She describes herself thus: "I am a beautiful woman, with cloud-like hair, rosy face, willow-like waist and crescent eyebrows. I have enough property to walk in a life hand in hand, sitting at flowers in the day and the moon at night. If there is a gentleman who is clever, learned, handsome and of good taste, I will join with him for life and share the pleasure of being buried in the same grave."

Boston, March 14. THOMAS L. STURTEVANT.

Leaders Without Followers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the Boston Globe of this city the anti-imperialists issue an address and with a list of signers.

What list in the same space can gather more leaders than without followers? INDIGNANT.

New York, March 15.

THE SUNDAY TRAINS ON THE D. L. & W.

Great Change from the Day When a Step Was Made in the Direction of the Bible.

ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—The announcement that the Morris and Essex Railroad is to run Sunday trains brings up some curious recollections among the people living along the line. It is recalled that years ago each Morris and Essex car was provided with a Bible. The Bibles were inexpensively bought but clearly printed, and some of them became well thumbed. The Bibles were removed about ten years ago and were not replaced.

There has existed a notion that the charter of the railroad prevented the running of Sunday trains, but this is not the case. There was a stipulation against them, but it was in the deeds whereby rights of way were secured. Some of the farmers through whose lands the road desired to run were opposed to Sunday travel, though they wanted a railroad. So they gave the right of way free in consideration of there never being any Sunday trains run.

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GEN. SHAFER'S RETIREMENT.

He Will Have to Retire in August Next as a Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It has been decided by the military authorities that Major-General Shafter will be obliged to go on the retired list as a Brigadier-General when he reaches the age of 64 years. Gen. Shafter will be